

WORKERS WORLD

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Shift to Countryside and Start Setting up Base Areas

Indonesian Communists Begin Guerrilla Struggle

On December 28, George Romney, visiting Indonesia, met with military dictator Suharto and afterward stated that he found the country's political and economic methods "sound." In an earlier visit, Hubert Humphrey reported conditions "substantially improved" in the country.

Following is an article based on news dispatches from the Chinese news agency Hsinhua which gives the lie to such assertions.

Revolutionary armed struggle in Indonesia led by the Communist Party is growing and rural base areas and training grounds are being established, reports Hsinhua news service in a Dec. 23 dispatch.

The report refers to the "first successful surprise raid in mid-July on the Singkawang air base on the west coast of west Kalimantan." Kalimantan is the southern area of the large island of Borneo north of the island of Java where the capital is located. The northern section of Borneo is controlled by Malaysia.

Says the Hsinhua dispatch, "The year 1967 is a year in which the Indonesian Communists and revolutionary people have begun to take up arms in the struggle against the counter-revolutionary armed forces of the Suharto-Nasution regime. During the year, they have kindled the torch of revolutionary armed struggle by arousing and relying on the peasants in the rural, hilly and forest areas in west Kalimantan, west and central and east Java, south and north Sumatra and south and north Suawesi."

"Reactionary papers in Djakarta," says Hsinhua, "admitted that the revolutionary armed struggle launched by the Indonesian Communists and revolutionary people in west Kalimantan has been growing. Since their first successful surprise raid in mid-July on the Singkawang air base on the west coast of west Kalimantan, they have gained mastery over the enemy in many battles over the past few months and have started to establish a revolutionary base area in the hills. They have also set up some training grounds in areas where they are training themselves in preparation for protracted armed struggle."

The Djakarta paper "Api Pantjasila" said that the people's revolutionary armed forces in west Kalimantan have developed "extremely excellent strategy and tactics of guerrilla warfare," and complains that they usually move about "in small units and only fight

open battles when they meet small groups" — of government troops which they can overcome.

The revolutionary armed forces recently took advantage of the hilly areas near Bengkajang and concentrated a superior force to encircle a company of government troops.

The Hsinhua report refers to an

Continued on Page 7



Captured NLF youths, blindfolded and chained in helicopter, being taken to "interrogation."

Even If Sihanouk Capitulates -

Maneuvers of U.S. Will Only Increase Unity of Cambodia, Viet Peoples

RESIGNATION OF CABINET SHOWS

MASS RESISTANCE TO PLANNED U.S. INVASION

By V. COPELAND

January 2 — Prince Norodom Sihanouk's reported statement (on Dec. 29) that Cambodian forces would not resist U.S. troops if they invaded Cambodia in "hot pursuit" of NLF freedom fighters, was described yesterday by President Johnson as "good news," according to the New York Times.

Johnson, who has been wrong a few times before about the Vietnam war, even from his own point of view, couldn't have made a greater miscalculation in the interest of his obvious plan to widen the war.

The Cambodian people are deeply anti-imperialist and some of them have already taken up arms against a wavering government.

The entire Cabinet of the Government resigned, along with the Premier yesterday, perhaps while Johnson was still talking, obviously in response to Sihanouk's invitation to the U.S.

The news of this action was buried by the press here — and for good reason. It shows a well-nigh unanimous opposition to any capitulation to the U.S.

The Prince himself has in essence only reflected the feelings of the masses in his previous anti-U.S. stand, and voiced their sympathy for the struggle for Vietnamese independence and socialism. And it is by no means assumed that he won't reverse himself again.

Thus it should already be clear that threats of U.S. invasion will boomerang, and winning concessions from Sihanouk, whether or not there was a gun at his head, will turn out to be a pyrrhic victory for the U.S. warmakers.

No matter what deals the Johnson Administration makes with Sihanouk, any U.S. invasion of Cambodia — no matter what the pretense — will only strengthen the solidarity between the Cambodian and Vietnamese people against U.S. imperialism.

It is to be hoped that news of a Sihanouk-Johnson deal has been exaggerated and that Sihanouk will continue to ally himself with the forces of progress. But Sihanouk is a member of the ruling class, and under tremendous pressure from the U.S., he may capitulate. In doing so, he would lose both his popularity and his political base among the people.

If he capitulates, his fate will be no different from that of others who have tried to collaborate with the enemy.

Cambodia is a struggling nation, which must be supported wholeheartedly when it fights against imperialism, even under the leadership of a royalist. But there are rich and poor in Cambodia — exploiters and exploited.

The great peasant masses are sympathetic to the National Liberation Front for good reason, as they are to the Chinese revolution. And they will make their own revolution sooner or later.

The threatened U.S. invasion almost guarantees that they will make it sooner.

"Plots," KKK Cops, and Military "Think Tanks"

War on Black America Escalated

New Haven: Bomb Plot

The headlines that broke out in New Haven newspapers two days after Xmas looked suspiciously as if they had been copied from Philadelphia papers of a few weeks before, or from Cincinnati papers shortly after that, or New York papers two years before.

Five citizens, four of them Black, were arrested and charged with vague but horrendous plans, as one line went, to "blow up the city." Two of those arrested were leaders of a militant Black group, the Negro Hill Parents' Association.

Police claimed the five men were in possession of two machine guns and two cases of dynamite, which, even if true, did not amount to enough to blow up New Haven (population 152,000). Reports were allowed to circulate at first and then were denied that a list of ten city bureaucrats were to be "liquidated."

New Haven Police Chief Francis V. McManus added his official weight to the plot and announced gravely that, "We don't take these threats lightly."

Since he had probably helped plan the "plot" his concern was understandable.

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As it escalated the undeclared war in Vietnam, the U.S. ruling class was also escalating its undeclared war against the Black people of the U.S. Methods varied from city to city. In New Haven, Connecticut, it was arrests of Black militants and charging them with another police-concocted "bomb plot." In Miami, Florida, it was a "get tough" police policy with shotguns and police dogs directed against Black youth. In Chicago it was a call for more cops to "combat crime." In Nashville, Tennessee, it was a grand jury advising "citizens" (white) to form vigilante groups.

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The Propaganda Escalates First

When Eisenhower appeared on TV to inform people in living rooms across the country that the U.S. forces should invade Cambodia, North Vietnam (or even China by plane) and employ the excuse of "hot pursuit," it was the signal that an escalation, a big one, was being prepared. Fellow-general James Gavin commented on Eisenhower's statements, "I can't conceive of them being said without briefings from someone in the Pentagon... this is what we're going to do."

Eisenhower's open backing of escalation was but one item in a recent barrage of pro-war pronouncements setting the scene for a bigger war. Dean Acheson, former Secretary of State, was also brought back from retirement to TV to back Johnson and the war. "Let's get this thing going," he said, indicating a widening of the war.

Then there were the fourteen government "scholars" who, calling themselves "moderates," released a statement which was long and pompous and pro-war. They indicated that they, all fourteen of them, spoke for the majority of the academic world. One of them was Edwin Reischauer, former ambassador to Japan. The others were long-time government stooges like Leo Cherne, who helped set up the Diem dictatorship.

For those unable (or unwilling) to digest this kind of statement with its windy, professorial pomposity, there was the simple read-it-at-a-glance Harris Poll.

Its aim was to tell us that we the people are in favor of the war. In contradiction to the findings of previous polls and to what we can see and hear going

on around the country, it claimed that the American people want not only the present war but more war. It said we favor escalation over de-escalation by 63 per cent to 37 per cent. In fact, it claimed that people are for the invasion of North Vietnam 49 per cent to 29 per cent, or nearly 2 to 1.

Whoever the pollsters polled — if they had actually polled anyone — did not represent the feelings of the broad masses of Americans who oppose the present level of the war and would strongly oppose more of it.

There was also a series of articles by N.Y. Times military reporter Hanson Baldwin in which he presented the Pentagon viewpoint and hinted strongly that there would be an invasion of Cambodia before long.

The appearance of these statements, polls, and articles backing the war policy and coming within a month's time was hardly a coincidence. Just as we were assured by General Gavin's knowing statement that Eisenhower must have been briefed by the Pentagon, we may be assured that these and other pro-war effusions were not individually arrived at, accidentally stumbled upon, coincidental events.

There was a pattern to it all.

Military escalation had been decided upon. Concrete plans are being or have been developed to carry it out — see for example the article on the "emergency" shipping fleet, page 6. But other less tangible "psychological" preparations had to be made to pave the way for more war in the minds of millions of people.

It was operation "Psychological Escalation."

The Report on Garrison

District Attorney Garrison has persisted in the investigation of the assassination of Kennedy in the face of continued press hostility and ridicule. He has ordered the arrest of a right-winger in California as a planner of the assassination, and he has implicated the FBI on the testimony of a former Secret Service agent. A new wave of supporting publicity has been opened by a Ramparts article and an accompanying publicity drive.

Then last week the Pentagon released information to the Chicago Tribune stating that Garrison had been subject to psychiatric treatment while in the military service during the 1950's. The right-wing press, including the Chicago Tribune and the New York Daily News, featured the report of Garrison's psychiatric treatment as big news.

Whatever Garrison's record was, his psychological difficulties in the 1950's were clearly not the big news; the big news was that the Pentagon itself would openly undertake the HUAC-type job of retaliating against Garrison in this manner now that his investigation is getting to a new stage.

Regarding the opening of personal files to publicize personal problems of former military personnel, it might be remembered that the Pentagon did not

feel called upon to reveal that its own former chief, Secretary of Defense Forrestal, had turned into a complete lunatic before finally jumping out of a window to his death.

And the Pentagon might well be called upon to investigate the psychiatric health of some, if not all, of its generals whose maniacal policies indicate that the asylum may have been taken over by the inmates.

However, as Marxist-Leninists we do not believe that the psychological investigation of a person's mental health is a valid way of determining policies or objective facts. We believe in examining the facts and the arguments based on them.

And if the ruling forces of the bourgeoisie, which have united to hide the facts of the assassination, had the facts to repudiate the Garrison investigation, they would have long ago done so. But they didn't.

So now they have resorted to the crudest form of character assassination with the Pentagon leaking what it intended as a bombshell to the ultra-right-wing Chicago Tribune. It showed fear.

Apparently the investigation and growing publicity pointing to the real nature of Kennedy's assassination had gone too far and struck a central nerve.

Draft Resister Ed Oquendo Takes Defiant Stand in Court

Freed on Appeal of 5-Year Term, Angry Supporters Pack Courtroom

Before he was given the maximum sentence of five years on December 15 for refusing to be drafted, Edward Oquendo, Black militant, told a federal court that the war in Vietnam is an "imperialist war being fought for Wall Street and banker-generals."

Mr. Oquendo, a member of Blacks Against Negative Dying and Youth Against War & Fascism, said "I want to make clear that I support the National Liberation Front in their struggle against 500,000 troops armed with the most barbarous weapons the world has ever seen. Long live their struggle!"

The 200 supporters who packed the courtroom broke into sustained applause. Federal marshals stared angrily at the spectators but made no move. Federal Judge Zavatt banged his gavel and threatened the spectators with dire consequences if they applauded again.



Ed Oquendo

They did applaud again. At a later point in Mr. Oquendo's strong, uncompromising statement when applause again broke out, the judge again made threats. The 200 anti-war spectators were in an aroused and angry mood and it appeared that any attempt to remove people from the courtroom, as had been done earlier, could touch off an explosive reaction from the crowd. But the warnings and exercising of federal authority remained verbal.

An hour before the sentencing began, pickets gathered to march in front of the new marble federal courthouse at 225 Washington St. in Brooklyn. The demonstration was organized by Youth Against War & Fascism. Participating were members of YAWF, Blacks Against Negative Dying, the Black Anti-Draft Union and the Dubois Club. The pickets chanted: "Eddie won't go; nobody goes!"

At five minutes to ten the demonstrators streamed into the courtroom still chanting past surprised courthouse guards, workers and a group of people being processed for citizenship.

As one group of demonstrators got off the elevator at the sixth floor still chanting, there was a brief scuffle as federal marshals threatened one young woman and began pushing others who came to her defense.

The supporters of Mr. Oquendo then filled the courtroom. A part of the group was forced to remain outside because there was no more room.

After Judge Zavatt denied Attorney Conrad Lynn's motion to dismiss the case, Mr. Oquendo made his statement.

The tall, slender youth dressed in an African style tunic and fez spoke in an even and deliberate voice.

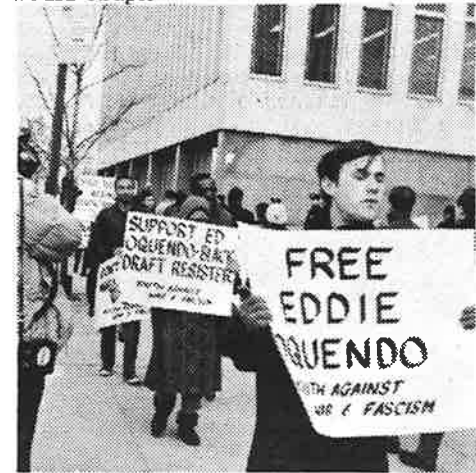
"This is a kangaroo court, so familiar to Black people," he said. He denounced "this so-called jury of my peers," which had consisted entirely of older people who would never have to go in the army themselves, suburbanite types, eleven of them white.

He labelled the jury and the prosecution "lackeys and flunkies of imperialism." "These are not my peers!" he said.

Though the judge interrupted the statement of the defendant several times, apparently hoping to divert these words of defiance, it seemed that he had not expected this kind of statement but had hoped it would be a plea for mercy.

Instead Ed Oquendo ended his statement on a clear unequivocal note, "I support all the oppressed around the world. I feel with the oppressed people. A man who goes into the army, if he is Black, is asked to kill his mother, brother, sisters, like Detroit and Newark... I say, hell no, I won't go!"

The judge announced the expected, already-prepared sentence: five years. Spectators sat tensely on the edge of their seats to see whether the move would be made to jail Mr. Oquendo now in front of them and it seemed certain that if this were done the courtroom would erupt.



Before the sentencing

But Judge Zavatt promptly announced that Mr. Oquendo would be allowed until Tuesday (this was Friday) to post the \$1,000 bail and ten days to appeal the verdict. However, he would be restricted to Brooklyn and Long Island during the time of his appeal except for visits to relatives, his attorney, or to play music engagements with his band.

Outside the courtroom a collection of money among supporters quickly took in \$175 for bail and legal expenses.

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NAME

STREET

CITY..... ZONE..... STATE.....

U.S. Using a South African Method to Tie Hands of Black Militants

SNCC Challenges 'House Arrest' Restriction of Rap Brown

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 -- Since September 18, 1967, H. Rap Brown, Chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, has been a political prisoner in New York City, forbidden to travel by a court order, which, if disobeyed, would result in the forfeiture of \$15,000 bond and Brown's imprisonment. This tactic of PREVENTIVE ARREST is being tested by the Federal Government as a way of dealing with those whose opinions they do not like. It is the same tactic used in a cruder form in the Union of South Africa and called there "house arrest." Whether it is called "house arrest" or "preventive arrest," the result of the two is the same: an individual's movements are restricted to a proscribed area for an indefinite period.

Upon examining the facts in the case of H. Rap Brown it becomes clear that the conscious intent was not to jail Brown on various false charges, but simply make it impossible to travel around the country and speak. This would hurt not only Brown, but the organization for which he is Chairman and principal spokesman, the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee. Thus, by moving quietly and through the courts, the Government hoped to stop Brown and SNCC without creating a public outcry.

The facts in the case of H. Rap Brown are simple. On July 24, 1967, Brown spoke in Cambridge, Maryland. He left the city the same evening on his way to Washington, D.C. A while after he had left Cambridge the Pine Street Elementary School, which has a history of being burned, was burned again.

The next day the State Attorney of Maryland issued a warrant for the arrest of Brown, charging him with inciting the people to burn the school. Later the same day, the Federal Government warrant was issued for the arrest of Brown, this one charging him with leaving the state of Maryland to avoid arrest on the first charge. The Federal charge made him, of course, a fugitive from justice.

Brown learned of the warrants for his arrest, and, on the following day,

arranged through his attorneys to turn himself in to the FBI in New York.

On July 26, Brown was leaving Washington, D.C. for New York to turn himself in, when he was arrested by the police at Washington National Airport and immediately turned over to the FBI. The FBI was fully cognizant of where Brown was going and for what purpose, but they chose to abrogate the agreement that had been worked out between them and Brown's attorneys, choosing instead to make it appear that he had been trying to run away.

He was taken to a detention cell in the U.S. Post Office Building in Alexandria, Virginia, held for six hours, and then released. The Federal Government had decided to drop the charges of "flight from prosecution" against him.

However, when Brown walked out of the Post Office Building, he was arrested on the steps by Alexandria police who charged him with "flight from prosecution" under a Virginia state law.

The Federal Government had bowed out to let the state government do the same work, knowing that in a Southern court, there was much less chance for Brown to receive a fair hearing than in Federal Court.

He was taken to the city jail in Alexandria, Va., and after some time was released on \$10,000 bond. Then, the Governor of Maryland asked the Governor of Virginia to extradite Brown to stand trial on the school-burning charge. The Governor of Virginia honored this request. Brown was once again in jail, but his return to Maryland was prevented through legal action taken by his attorneys.

On September 18, 1967, Brown was released from jail on yet another \$10,000 bail on the condition that he would not leave the eleven counties of the Southern District of New York except to travel to consult with one of his attorneys.

Shortly thereafter, Brown was once again arrested on a charge of carrying a weapon while under indictment, was jailed in New York City and released on \$15,000 bond. The restriction on Brown's right to travel was appealed

to the Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court who turned down the appeal.

It is clear that if H. Rap Brown is going to be released from his "jail" in New York, it will only be because of pressure put upon the Federal Government.



Rap Brown after his arrest in July

This is an important case, because if the Federal Government succeeds in keeping H. Rap Brown "jailed," overnight, militants will find themselves arrested on false charges and released, with the condition that their movements be restricted to a proscribed area.

It happened to Bill Epton, Black li-

beration fighter from Harlem, in 1964, when he was arrested on charges of inciting to riot during the Harlem rebellion of that summer. It happened to John Harris, Black liberation fighter in Los Angeles, who was arrested for leafleting, released and now restricted to California. It happened to Eddie

Oquendo, Black draft resister from Brooklyn, who was convicted for refusing to serve in the Army, released on appeal and is now restricted to the borough of Brooklyn, New York.

It is clear what the Government is trying to do. It is our responsibility to stop them. If they succeed in keeping H. Rap Brown, one of the most well-known Black leaders, restricted to New York, they will have won and will then be able to move with impunity against any militant in the country.

WHAT YOU MUST DO:

1. Send a telegram immediately to SNCC, 100 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10011 requesting H. Rap Brown to speak in your community. The United States Government is trying to say that Black people in the United States are not interested in the words of Chairman Brown. We know this is a lie.

2. Write letters of protest to Chairman H. Rap Brown protesting his illegal "house arrest." Your letter may be used as an affidavit which we will attach to his appeal to the Supreme Court to overturn the racist decision of the Virginia cracker judge.

3. Circulate and get signatures for the Citizens Amicus Brief in Support of H. Rap Brown's Appeal from his Bail Restrictions.

Rap Brown's Appeal from his Bail Restrictions.

4. Send a contribution to the National Office of SNCC, 360 Nelson Street, SW, Atlanta, Georgia. Your dollars will help SNCC carry on its political work towards Black liberation.

Cops Try to Frame Leaders And Smash Committee to Aid NLF

Not content with continually harassing and brutally beating members of the U.S. Committee to Aid the National Liberation Front, New York police are now attempting to frame Walter Teague, chairman of the committee, and Mike Gimbel, a young activist member of the group.

Teague was singled out, beaten and arrested on Dec. 8 during the last demonstration of Stop the Draft Week in New York. He was charged with assaulting a policeman with a knife, inciting to riot, possession of a dangerous weapon and disorderly conduct, among other outrageous charges, and faces up to 15 years in jail. He is currently out on \$1,000 bail.

Mike Gimbel, also the victim of a flagrant frame-up, was arrested on charges of carrying explosives when he appeared at a police station to retrieve a satchel which had been stolen from him two weeks earlier. The satchel contained works by Mao Tse-tung, Marx, Che Guevara, Regis Debray and the Vietnamese. Informed by police that his satchel had been found, Gimbel was lured into the station where he discovered that the cops had replaced a bottle of vitamins in his satchel with what they charged was an explosive powder. Released on \$500 bail, Mike Gimbel now faces up to seven years in jail.

New York City police have continu-

ally sought to single out and attack members of the USCANLF, and the cops encourage their right wing stooges to do the same.

At the Dec. 8 anti-draft demonstration, Walter Teague was beaten and arrested when he came to the defense of Robin Palmer who was carrying the NLF flag and who had been attacked by right wingers and cops. Teague was brutally beaten and only escaped serious injury because he wore a crash helmet which protected his head from police clubs.

In a leaflet appealing for support for the two anti-war activists, the committee said:

"As always, both our and your top priority need is for increased political activity! Increased education, agitation and organization on behalf of the American and Vietnamese people to halt the profit and death serving military machine — to stop the war now and leave Vietnam for the Vietnamese!"

Contributions should be sent to:

G. Siminow
U.S. Committee to Aid the
National Liberation Front of
South Vietnam
Box "C" Old Chelsea Station
New York, N.Y. 10011
Tel: (212) YU 2-7162

Anti-War Street Meetings Stop Xmas Shoppers on 5th Ave.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 — Thousands of Christmas shoppers stopped to discuss the war in Vietnam and hear anti-war protesters speak out against U.S. aggression today when youths staged several "mobile" street meetings in midtown Manhattan.

The objective of the new "mobile" tactic was to organize street meetings which could be quickly started and then quickly moved. To achieve this, the sponsors of the action came prepared with folding chairs to stand on and American flags (required by law for street meetings). The flags were carefully wrapped like gifts to make the packages inconspicuous.

The meetings were organized jointly by Youth Against War & Fascism and the U.S. Committee to Aid the National Liberation Front. They were begun on Fifth Avenue at 50th St., in the vicinity of the "mill-in," an anti-war activity called by pacifists. A large crowd quickly gathered round when Dave Axel of YAWF stood on a chair and began to denounce the imperialist war. He was flanked by a youth carrying the U.S. flag and another carrying a banner

saying "Don't Fight Wall Street's War."

As the number of listeners grew, police moved in to break up the meeting. The group then moved down Fifth Ave., away from the "milling" pacifists and hippies, and began another meeting.

After holding several street meetings on Fifth Ave., the youths headed for the crowded shopping area on 34th St. Here, in front of Macy's, they again began to speak to passersby about the war. Walter Teague, head of the U.S. Committee to Aid the NLF, explained that the Vietnamese people were fighting for liberation and that the U.S. Army in Vietnam was a foreign invader in their land.

Hecklers in the crowd were disarmed when Teague encouraged them to ask questions and discuss the issues. When he was finished speaking several people began to talk to him. As the group around Teague grew, the street meeting was moved down the block and begun again. Thus one meeting mushroomed into several as listeners became engaged in arguments. Groups could be seen continuing the discussion up and down the street.

Pvt. Stapp States Aims of GI's Union

CLEVELAND, Dec. 20 — "Permanent Private Stapp Tells Why Army Needs a Union" was the headline of a prominent news story in the Cleveland Press here today.

The "Private Stapp" referred to was Andy Stapp, an anti-war GI from Fort Sill, Oklahoma, who spoke at two meetings here, and later appeared on NBC-TV, stating his views on the Army, the war, and the way the brass treat the drafted cannonfodder. On all three occasions he strongly advocated the formation of a labor union in the Army.

The idea of a union for soldiers was first raised a few weeks ago by the Committee for GI Rights in a "GI's Handbook on Military Injustice: Why Rank and File GIs Need an Organization of Their Own," by F. O. Richardson. (Committee for GI Rights, P.O. Box 76, Old Chelsea, Station, N.Y., N.Y.)

At the first of Private Stapp's meetings, an afternoon gathering sponsored by the University Committee of Case Western Reserve Institute, he described how his anti-imperialist agitation among the troops led to two courts-martial last summer.

The young anti-war activists in the audience were particularly interested in the idea of a GI labor union. Pvt. Stapp referred several times to its basic demands:

1. A Federal Minimum Wage for Servicemen
2. An End to Racism in Both Job Assignments and Training
3. Right of Free Political Association
4. Election of Officers by the Men Who Fight
5. Control of Courts-Martial by Enlisted Men

6. Release of GI Political Prisoners Being Held for Anti-imperialist Activity

Last night at Calvary Christian Church, Pvt. Stapp told of the union-busting efforts of the brass, specifically their illegal attempt to put him out of the service with an "undesirable" discharge. (This was what led the press to refer to him as "Permanent" Private Stapp. Andy refuses to leave the Army even though he opposes its war aims.)

There is to be a Field Board hearing of top brass at Fort Sill to further hound the anti-war soldier. It is an important part of the officer caste's anti-labor offensive against the union that Pvt. Stapp and others are organizing.

"We want to have the right to disobey illegal orders, including orders to

go to Vietnam," said Stapp. "Our grievances include having to return salutes and saying 'yes, sir' to officers."

He explained that the West German Army has a union and that the Chinese People's Liberation Army elects its officers.

"The question is whether the American people want an Army run by GI Joes or by a Doctor Strangelove. It's obvious that the GI Joes have more common sense than the generals, because most enlisted men don't volunteer for Vietnam."

He said he had never met an enlisted man who seriously disagreed with the union idea, and had met a great many who are very enthusiastic about it.

The chairman of the meeting, Dave Gass of Youth Against War & Fascism, announced that there would be demonstrations in support of the servicemen's union across the country, timed to coincide with Stapp's hearing.

The evening meeting was sponsored by Cleveland Draft Resistance Union and Cleveland YAWF.

Fort Benning GIs Voice Solidarity in Fight for GI Rights

Four GIs stationed at Fort Benning, Ga. have written a letter of support to Pvt. Andy Stapp. Following is the text of the letter which was released through the Committee for GI Rights:

Dear Andy,
As fellow soldiers, some veterans of

Viet Nam, the rest waiting to go, we are in fullest solidarity with your fight for G.I. rights. We stand in opposition to Army attempts to silence you, first by harassment and outright coercion, and then failing there, by trying to throw you out of the service via an "undesirable discharge." We must stick together!

Your example has inspired us, likewise, to openly declare ourselves against the war of aggression in Viet Nam and to support the National Liberation Front as representing the hopes and aspirations of the Vietnamese people. We have seen too many of our buddies die just so Big Business can continue making the fast buck. We pledge ourselves to organize in the Resistance against this filthy war and the System which spawned it.

Free speech for G.I.s!

Bring our Buddies Home, Now! — Alive!

A Soldiers' Union, Now!

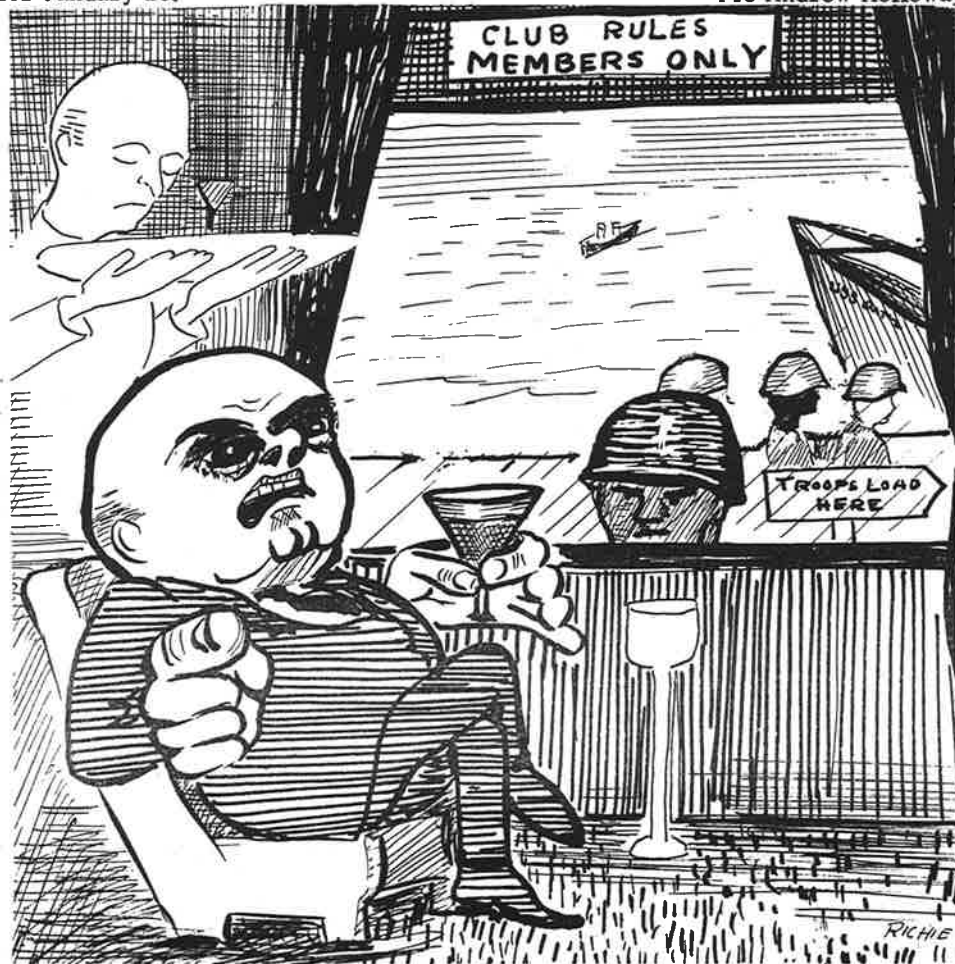
Onward for a Workers' America!

Yours in the Struggle!
(signed) Pfc Maury Knutson
Pfc Thomas Wake
Pfc Gary L. Gartley
Pfc Andrew Holloway

Cleveland Police Harass Anti-War Youth

CLEVELAND, Jan 3 — In an attempt to harass and intimidate the growing anti-war movement here, the police yesterday picked up Mark Stevenson at the Cleveland Hopkins Airport and forced Charlotte Pressler to leave the area on a bus. Anti-war youths have been distributing leaflets at the airport to GIs going to and from their bases.

Yesterday, Dave Gass, leader of Cleveland Youth Against War & Fascism, was arrested while leafletting GIs at the airport together with members of the Cleveland Draft Resistance Union. He was held in \$200 bond for violating a city ordinance which prohibits the distribution of leaflets at the airport. Gass intends to fight the case, contending that the statute is unconstitutional. His case has been scheduled for January 26.



Yes! Yes! We must fight on to victory -- even if it means sacrifice!



Pvt. Andy Stapp, leading organizer of the American Serviceman's Union, and Maryann Weissman of the Committee for GI Rights, shortly after Pvt. Stapp's first court-martial for anti-war activities. At the court-martial Maryann led group of supporters in protest against guilty verdict.

Vietnam Vet Denounces War And Backs GIs' Union Drive

In a letter supporting the organizing of a union for GIs, a Vietnam veteran says, "The anti-war movement within the military grows steadily each day." The statement was released through the Committee for GI Rights.

In the letter printed below, Sp. 4 William Smith of Fort Story, Virginia, also tells an incident which reveals the depravity engendered among some soldiers who have become dupes and tools for their big business masters' policies in Vietnam.

However, responses from rank and file GIs to a call for "unionizing" the army have indicated clearly that most youths forced into the army wish to resist the demand to become expendable robotized killers for the money men.

* * *

To the Committee for GI Rights:

No one takes pleasure in discrediting what so much of him had been sacrificed for. Many of us, after we've become disillusioned concerning an act or cause, maintain for the sake of the community a kind of false pride for our part, concealing the wasted effort.

There are thousands of draft-age youths judged perfectly able to kill and wear their country's uniform, who are told with the greatest consoling words by draft boards that it is their duty to God and country. Yet it is because these men have conscience and a power to reason that they have seen, with a better part of the world, the immorality and indecency of the war they would be forced to defend.

I consider how much worth there is in men like Stapp, Wheaton and others who have felt the injustice within the military makes it possible for a few, well-trained in nothing but war, to govern three million like Sparta governed its slaves. These soldiers, acting according to a decent social conscience, re-

sist. Surely their worth is greater than those "flowers" of the 101st Airborne who towards the end of March 1967 in DucPho, Vietnam, proudly confessed to me that on the previous day they had left a live and set grenade cradled in the arms of what they called a "gook baby." The child had been found wounded after a canister round was fired into his village. Some said they should. Some said they shouldn't, but the debate lasted no longer than it took to produce their little gift; because, as one matter-of-factly stated: "We couldn't take him along with us. Anyway, one day he'd grow up and fight your kid."

Tears are not easily extracted from me, but they came in torrents that day. Not merely for the child and my guilt for being there, but in anger towards a nation that sends its wealth and its brutality to the shores of an oppressed people to deny a just insurrection.

The anti-war movement within the military grows steadily each day, but indeed too slow for such a passionate issue. Its real worth cannot be felt until we soldiers organize into a common band. Not the slave organization the Brass enforces, but the one that comes naturally from our hearts. I mean a brotherhood in the face of tyranny.

The men of Fort Sill, Oklahoma, have assumed leadership in this struggle to unionize. The movement here in Ft. Story, Virginia, gaining members each week, feels none are more qualified than they, and I personally extend my first sincere military salute to Pvt. Stapp and Sp/4 Wheaton. Those who believe, but have not yet sounded their protest, will decide if that movement succeeds.

Sp/4 William Smith
US 51595867
573 Trans. Co. (TS)
Ft. Story, Virginia

Court Denies Appeal of Two Supporters of Anti-War GIs

The conviction of two national officers of Youth Against War and Fascism, who were aiding anti-war GIs at Fort Sill, was unanimously upheld by the U.S. Court of Appeals, Tenth Circuit.

Key Martin and Maryann Weissman were convicted last August for re-entering a military base after having received orders barring their entry. Both received maximum sentences of 6 months and \$500 for the "petty offense." (A "petty offense" is a legal term meaning less than a misdemeanor comparable to stealing a ball point pen from a post office.)

The two were at Fort Sill, Oklahoma assisting GIs in organizing opposition to the war, when two of the key GI organizers, Pvt. Andrew Stapp and Richard Perrin, were court-martialed. Key and Maryann attempted to attend the "open courts-martial" with other representatives of the anti-war movement from across the country. All were denied entrance to the army trial.

That case against Pvt. Stapp was dismissed. Andy Stapp is currently facing a Field Board Hearing for his efforts to unionize GIs.

At his court-martial, Pvt. Perrin was found guilty of a minor pass violation and was sentenced to 30 days

at hard labor. Dick Perrin is now in Germany; he has left the army and is organizing resisters in the army in Northern Europe. He recently was interviewed on a nationwide TV news program.

In the appeal heard November 14, the appellants, Maryann Weissman and Key Martin, represented by ACLU attorneys argued that the government failed to prove that the order barring appellants from Fort Sill was based upon a valid purpose; that the order violated freedom of the press and the right to a public trial; that the appellants were arrested illegally; and that certain rights guaranteed a defendant in a trial were not safeguarded by the trial judge.

In the decision of the three judge panel announced December 22 (last day of court before Xmas), the judges unanimously affirmed the lower courts

conviction. They declared the argument based on freedom of press and right to a public trial was late and was without merit. They further upheld the testimony of General Brown, the commanding officer of Fort Sill, who stated: "I considered the conduct of the defendants prejudicial to good order and discipline, and the accomplishment of my mission."

The defendants recently stated that their intentions were (and are) to disrupt General Brown's mission as it relates to the conduct of an illegal war. They further state that they intend to "aid and abet" those GIs who are exercising their right to organize opposition to U.S. aggression in Vietnam and to the brass which carries out the war.

A stay of execution of the 6 months' sentence was granted until the case is viewed by the Supreme Court.

Greetings Celebrate 7th Anniversary of Liberation Front

December 19 was the 7th anniversary of the founding of the South Vietnam National Liberation Front. Following are some messages of congratulations and support sent to the heroic freedom fighters of the NLF.

From President Ho Chi Minh

HANOI, Dec. 20 (Hsinhua) — President Ho Chi Minh, the great leader of the Vietnamese people, sent a message yesterday to Nguyen Huu Tho, president of the presidium, and all members of the central committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, expressing his warmest greetings on the seventh anniversary of the founding of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation.

The message reads in full as follows: President and members of the central committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation:

On the occasion of the 7th anniversary of the founding of the glorious South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, I wish to convey my warmest greetings to the president and the

have shot down over 2,660 U.S. aircraft, endeavored to step up production and wholeheartedly supported their South Vietnamese kith and kin, with the resolve to side with them in defeating the U.S. aggressors.

The victories of our people throughout the country are driving the enemy into a quagmire, passiveness and the state of heavy failure.

I am convinced that in the time to come, with the spirit of "doing everything to defeat the U.S. aggressors" and endeavoring to carry out the political programme of the Front, the South Vietnamese armed forces and people will record more resounding victories.

The more cruel, stubborn and perfidious U.S. imperialism becomes, the heavier its defeats.

The long and hard war of resistance of our people will certainly win complete victory.

With my affectionate and determined-to-win regards.

Ho Chi Minh
December 19, 1967
Hanoi

great victory. The Chinese people salute you.

Your victory once again demonstrates that a nation, big or small, can defeat any enemy, however powerful, so long as it fully arouses its people, firmly relies on them and wages a people's war. By their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation under the wise leadership of great leader President Ho Chi Minh, the Vietnamese people have set a brilliant example for the oppressed peoples and oppressed nations the world over in their struggle for liberation."

From Premier Chou En-Lai

We reprint below from Hsinhua of December 19, the conclusion of the speech of Premier Chou En Lai to a mass rally in Peking in honor of the seventh anniversary of the NLF of South Vietnam.

"The revolution all over our great motherland is going very well. The victory of China's great proletarian cultural revolution has not only opened a broad path for consolidating the dic-

struggle for liberation, thus contributing to the revolutionary cause of the people all over the world.

The people of China and Vietnam are truly comrades-in-arms and brothers. The 700 million people of China will back up the Vietnamese people to the hilt; the vast expanse of China's territory is their reliable rear area. In the common struggle the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples support and cooperate with each other, and have forged unbreakable militant friendship."

From a Red Guard

A message to the NLF from a red guard of the Peking Aeronautical Engineering Institute in the People's Daily: "We red guards of Chairman Mao warmly hail and enthusiastically celebrate the 7th anniversary of the founding of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, the organizer, leaders and inspiring spirit of the victorious struggle of the people of South Vietnam."

Ho Chi Minh to Americans

We add excerpts from a later message — that of Ho Chi Minh to the American people.

"I send you, friends, my best wishes for the new year 1968.

"As you know, no Vietnamese has ever come to make trouble in the United States. Yet half a million United States troops have been sent to South Vietnam who, together with over 700,000 puppet and satellite troops, are daily massacring Vietnamese people and burning down Vietnamese towns and villages.

"In North Vietnam, thousands of United States planes have dropped over 800,000 tons of bombs, destroying schools, churches, hospitals, dikes and densely populated areas.

"The United States government has caused hundreds of thousands of United States youths to die or to be wounded in vain on Vietnam battlefields.

"Each year the United States Government spends tens of billions of dollars, the fruits of the American people's sweat and toil, to wage war in Vietnam...

"Friends, in struggling hard to make the United States Government stop its aggression in Vietnam you are defending justice and, at the same time, you are giving us support.

"To insure our fatherland's independence, freedom and unity with the desire to live in peace and friendship with all peoples the world over, including the American people, the entire Vietnamese people united and of one mind, are determined to fight against the United States imperialist aggressors. We enjoy the support of brothers and friends on the five continents. We shall win, and so will you.

"Thank you for your support for the Vietnamese people."



National Liberation Front soldiers on the march.

From Chairman Mao Tse-Tung

An excerpt from Chairman Mao Tse-tung's message to Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the NLF.

"On the occasion of the 7th anniversary of the founding of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, I extend the warmest congratulations to the fighting people of southern Vietnam on behalf of the Chinese people.

You have put up a good fight! Relying on your own strength, you have under the most difficult conditions badly battered U.S. imperialism, the most ferocious of imperialisms in the world, and landed it in an impasse. This is a

tatorship of the proletariat and carrying the socialist revolution through to the end, but has made it possible for China to be a more powerful base for supporting the world revolution. The Chinese people, who have been tested in the great proletarian cultural revolution, will raise their sense of internationalist obligations and will certainly give more support to the Vietnamese people in their great war against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation, to the proletariat of the world and the people of all countries in their revolutionary struggles, and to the oppressed nations and peoples of the world in their

members of the central committee of the Front, and all our compatriots, fighters and cadres in South Vietnam.

Over the past seven years, led by the banner of the Front, the heroic South Vietnamese people and armed forces have won big victories, smashing all aggressive plans of the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen. The successive victories won at the start of the current dry season rejoice the whole Vietnamese people and the people throughout the world.

In the past three years, standing shoulder to shoulder with the South Vietnamese compatriots, the North Vietnamese armed forces and people

The Pentagon Looks Forward

U.S. Plans to Mobilize Merchant Fleet Builds Quarters for 100,000 More GIs

By F. RICHARDSON

What are the plans of ruling class forces regarding their bogged-down war in Vietnam?

Statements by William Westmoreland, general in charge of aggression in Vietnam, have unconvincingly pictured the U.S. war effort as moving toward a military victory in the next two years.

The firing of McNamara, for seven years the overall boss of aggression and front man for a section of banker-businessmen who have counselled a somewhat restrained aggression in Vietnam, signalled a victory by all-out-war advocates and a large new act of escalation.

But the day-to-day pace of the war has recently been pictured by U.S. press accounts as a costly but nevertheless successful overall campaign to win the war by slow attrition, backed by gigantic mountains of military equipment being brought into six new man-made, deep-draft seaports (New York Times, Dec. 10) and transported to dozens of new airports and along hundreds of miles of new road constructed by a U.S. consortium of big business contracting companies.

For several months now, little has been said about more troops — which might seem to show that the U.S. forces there are sufficient, and that a steady "forward progress" is being made with the present forces, and that those in charge are willing to persevere at the present level, confident of victory.

SDS Conference Backs GIs' Union

BLOOMINGTON, Dec. 31 — The National Conference of the Students for a Democratic Society today unanimously adopted a resolution in support of anti-war GIs inside the army and a soldiers' union.

The nationwide student organization endorsed a call for "publicizing to chapters and the public the activities of anti-war GIs such as the union begun by Pvt. Andy Stapp at Fort Sill and the work of Pvt. Tom Tuck at Fort Knox."

Also included in the amendment, which was offered by Tim Hall of the Cleveland Draft Resistance Union, was a call for demonstrations on Jan. 8 to support Pvt. Stapp. The anti-war GI is facing a field board hearing at which the army will attempt to give him a dishonorable discharge because of his anti-war and union organizing activities.

The delegates supported a further amendment fully endorsing all the demands of the newly formed American Serviceman's Union which included: the right to organize and bargain collectively with the brass (the boss) as in the West German Army; the right to free political association, to read any material and join any political group; seats on court-martial boards for enlisted men; election of officers by the troops, as in the Chinese Army; an end to saluting and yessir-ing officers; the right to refuse illegal and immoral orders, guaranteed by the Nuremberg Trials, such as orders to Vietnam; an end to racial discrimination.

Demonstrations Planned

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 — The Committee for GI Rights today announced that organizing attempts were underway in several cities, including New York, Cleveland, Philadelphia and others, to protest "the union busting field board hearing called by the Army brass in their attempt to oust Pvt. Andy Stapp from the Army on a dishonorable discharge."

Pvt. Stapp is an anti-war GI who is the principle organizer of the American Serviceman's Union.

Yet this apparent confidence and patience does not jibe with the facts of life.

Whatever military destruction and attrition is being brought about by the ponderous U.S. war machine, it is not enough.

World-wide condemnation, a monetary crisis looming, and a rising protest movement at home and protest within the army itself cannot inspire patience and confidence in the U.S. rulers.

All signals are go for a coming crisis. And action must be either retreat or desperate escalation.

Tiny, but highly significant revelations from behind locked doors point to plans for massive escalation soon.

In the December 10 New York Times, Times military expert Hanson Baldwin describes the mass construction and build-up that has been going on and is still going on in Vietnam.

In the course of this article he reveals that barracks have already been built for 325,000 men. He adds that the building under way is to increase these facilities to billets for 607,000 men.

But more cryptic and more ominous is news concerning Pentagon plans for an "emergency sealift." (New York Times, Dec. 4.)

Defense Department representatives are meeting Jan. 8 with the biggest shipping company bosses to map out plans for the organization of a massive fleet of ships "capable of a 10,000-mile round trip."

In shipping numbers reminiscent of

the Normandy D-Day invasion, plans would call for a mobilization schedule whereby at the signal of the Secretary of Defense, up to 330 large cargo ships could be assembled for use within 60 days. Peace-time shipping requires only 100 to 130 ships of this type.

A so-called "Military Sea Transportation Service," that includes 13 of the 14 U.S.-subsidized shipping companies which have made an "emergency mobilization commitment," would set up three "emergency augmentation schedules" of 15,000 ton, 15 knot ships capable of a 10,000-mile round trip.

The first schedule would round up 134 ships, the second, 265 ships, and the third, 330 ships. In each case, the companies have 60 days to mobilize.

How many troops could 330 fifteen thousand-ton ships carry?

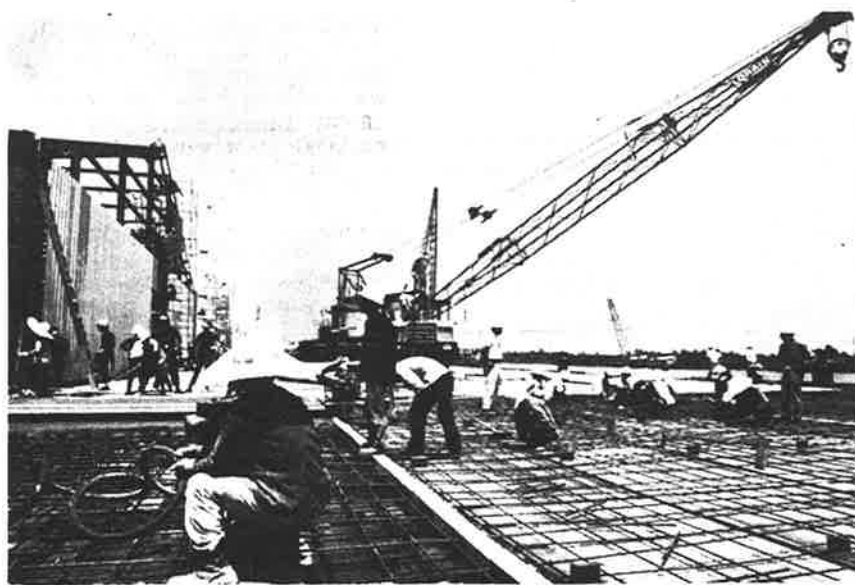
Certainly many hundreds of thousands of men and all the military equipment they would need.

What are the plans of the Pentagon for 330 ships with a 10,000 mile round-trip range?

What other plans, which have so far been completely hidden, is the Pentagon readying in its labyrinthine recesses to accompany any such "emergency mobilization?"

We may soon know.

One thing is sure, the war is not going on as it is, indefinitely. The U.S. rulers are making, or have already made, their plans to act.



Building the new port of Saigon

They Save the Lies for Headlines But... U.S. Admits (in Small Print) 3,000 Aircraft Lost

At the end of November, the North Vietnamese reported that they had shot down 2,600 U.S. planes since the bombing of their country began. U.S. military authorities ridiculed this figure. They claimed they had lost "only" 758 planes. Newspapers across the country dutifully reported the U.S. figures almost daily.

On November 30, the U.S. Defense Department released a fuller set of figures on plane losses. Few readers saw or heard of them. The report was confined to a small item on the back pages of the capitalist press—or suppressed entirely.

The report revealed that the day to day story of plane losses was, in fact, only a quarter of the story. Total U.S. plane losses, it was admitted, were nearly 3,000.

In addition to the previously admitted figure of 758 planes shot down over North Vietnam, there were enough other losses "by accident or attrition" to bring the loss figure to 2,956.

According to the breakdown, in addition to the 758 planes (and 8 helicopters) lost over North Vietnam to "hostile action," 215 planes and 420 helicopters were shot down in South Vietnam. The total "destroyed by enemy action" is then given as 1,401.

But in addition to this, it is reported that 1,555 other planes were lost—828 fixed-wing planes and 727 helicopters.

"Accidents and attrition" and losses in "other areas" of Southeast Asia such as Laos and Thailand are, it is claimed, supposed to account for 1,555 "lost" planes. No mention is made of South Vietnamese Air Force planes which were at least at one time used, nor of pilotless aircraft which have been shot down and photographed. Adding the "lost" planes figure of 828 fixed-wing planes to the previously admitted losses of 758 planes, boosts the total to 1,586. South Vietnamese Air Force plane losses and pilotless aircraft losses must still be added.

The U.S. authorities' method seems

Soviet Fishing Tops U.S.

"The Soviet fishing fleet has revolutionized the industry," and the USSR is "taking possession... of what promises to be a leading world industry hardly second to farming and ranching."

This seemingly laudatory account was actually a warning sound carried in a special release by the Washington bureau of the North American News Alliance. The pessimistic evaluation was released by this leading capitalist news agency in the wake of the recent U.S.-USSR fishing rights agreement, signed on Nov. 25. It warned that because of Soviet progress, U.S. fishing ships "are well on their way to becoming as obsolete as the old stage-coach drivers."

"The Soviets have succeeded in establishing vast food factories at sea, capable of locating and processing fish in the seven oceans. The mother ships are huge factories, at the center of trawler formations, which scientifically sweep the miles hitherto fished by the... outmoded American and Canadian fishermen."

In the new race for the "industrialization of the sea," which can serve as a vast source of supply of protein at a cost of 2 cents per pound, the U.S. fleet has withered under Soviet competition and the USSR has virtually captured "the traditional fishing banks in the offing of the American continent" despite the tremendous logistical advantage of the U.S.

"As a measurement of what the modern Soviet fishing fleet can do within sight of the American mainland, the Russians harvested, in an area reaching from Cape Cod to Cape Hatteras, about 200,000 tons of hake, whiting, scup and fluke in 1966. The American catch declined from 60,000 tons to 15,000 tons in the same period."

In fact, the NANA dispatch revealed that in the recent fishing rights pact, by which the USSR agreed to limit their catch in return for other fishing and unloading rights, the underlying cause was that "so great has been the damage (to the U.S.) that the United States has virtually sued for peace."

It is significant that in this entire account there was not the slightest reference to the socialist economy. Of course such a reference would serve as a reminder that this remarkable industrial-technological feat was accomplished over a relatively short period of time without the intervention of the class of billionaire exploiters.

Despite the political renegacy of the revisionist leadership of the USSR and the harmful distortions which they have introduced into economic, social and political relations, the USSR still rests upon the basic foundations of the planned economy organized and set in motion by the October revolution.

The Soviet fishing industry, which is the cumulative product of a half a century of economic development, is a testimony to the validity and vitality of socialist economic organization and is a remarkable manifestation of socialist economic progress in the face of revisionist obstruction and imperialist sabotage.

to be to lie in the big print and cover themselves by occasionally telling something closer to the truth in the small print in reports that few people see or figure out if they do see.

The dollar value of the 2,956 planes (that have admittedly been lost somewhere) is given as \$3 billion—that is \$15 for every man, woman, and child in the country, or perhaps \$75 for each taxpayer. That alone means more taxes.

More lies. More taxes. More destruction for Vietnam. More destruction for the U.S. Air Force. And more business for U.S. aircraft companies.

U.S. Maneuvers to Maintain Control

Behind the Attempted Coup in Greece

By PETER STORCH

The attempted palace coup led by King Constantine on December 13 is conclusive evidence that the U.S.-backed fascist regime in Greece is in critical condition. The Johnson Administration has feared for months that if the ruling clique of colonels doesn't moderate its barbarous methods of rule, the Greek masses will soon overthrow the regime themselves and oust U.S. investments and U.S.-NATO installations at the same time.

Consequently, Washington has tried desperately in recent months to dress up the discredited monarch, Constantine, as the "champion of Greek democracy," who would bring "constitutional government" back to Greece. But the colonels, contrary to U.S. strategy, had their own political ambitions and resisted in "reforming" their fascist regime. It was then that the U.S. thought that perhaps a bloodless coup led by

Constantine and the Greek generals close to him might be successful in saving a pro-U.S. government in Greece.

That such a coup would obviously not be a democratic revolt, but a planned maneuver by the U.S., was revealed, almost four weeks before the coup took place, in a N.Y. Times dispatch on Nov. 19 written by Sidney Gruson in Athens:

"Well-informed Greeks insist that only a counter-coup can assure an exit from military dictatorship, and that would have to be via a transitional military dictatorship under generals loyal to King Constantine."

"The army would follow the generals, they say, if the King gave the word, and the King would give the word if the U.S. pledged support."

Thus, Washington was assured of a pro-U.S. government, no matter what the outcome of the counter-coup. However, the Constantine fiasco showed

that the King had less military support than the C.I.A. or State Department anticipated. But with Constantine now exiled in Rome, it appears that the monarch, prodded by the U.S., will return to Greece and give his support to the colonels who just defeated him.

The importance of a U.S.-dominated regime in Greece is underlined by the great strategic value of Greece as the U.S.' southern NATO flank. Control of the Mediterranean Sea has been an important asset to U.S. imperialism, as it proved to be during the June war in the Middle East. Only by controlling the regimes in Greece, Turkey and Cyprus, has the U.S. been able to maintain the upper hand in the Mediterranean.

The possibility of intervention by the Greek masses in the scheduled May elections posed a threat to NATO's survival in Greece. In NATO headquarters in Athens, U.S. officials formulated the "Prometheus" plan, which led to the

colonels' April 21 coup, and further entrenched U.S. domination of Greece.

U.S. corporations have poured in tremendous investments, especially since April 21. Esso-Pappas has a huge oil-refinery development in the works, while Litton Industries of California have diversified investments in Greece which now total up to \$200 million and are projected to rise to \$840 million by 1978. Since April, Union Carbide, Goodyear International, and the Sonic Corporation have also made huge investments in Greece.

The Greek people have been under the heel of U.S. imperialism since World War II. On September 10, John W. Finney, Washington correspondent for the N.Y. Times, cynically described the U.S. imperialist power in Greece this way:

"In this delicate game of guiding the internal politics of an ally, the U.S. influence is considerable, for in the Byzantine world of Greek politics, American diplomats and C.I.A. agents often play as important a role as the Greek politicians themselves."

But Washington and Wall Street face an impending crisis in Greece. The Greek people have had enough of monarchies, fascist juntas, NATO, and of U.S. imperialism.

--Indonesia

Continued from Page 1

important meeting of the Indonesian Communist Party leadership which resulted in the publishing of a statement by the central committee in August and September 1966: "From the lessons, paid for in blood, the political bureau of the central committee of the Indonesian Communist Party has drawn the following conclusion: 'to achieve complete victory, the Indonesian revolution must take the road of the Chinese revolution. This means that the Indonesian revolution cannot avoid adopting as its main form of struggle the people's armed struggle against the armed counter-revolution; in essence, this means armed agrarian revolution of the peasants under the leadership of the proletariat.'"

The Hsinhua report states, "Under the guidance of these documents, the party has made an important turn. It has shifted from the cities to the rural

areas, from peaceful struggle to armed struggle."

Following the bloody fascist counter-revolution of 1965, the military rulers of Indonesia have handed back Indonesia's national resources to U.S. big business. The economy has suffered from runaway inflation.

Inflation in 1967 is likely to reach 100 per cent. The price of the basic food, rice, is now skyrocketing.

These admissions came from the military dictator, Suharto, at a cabinet meeting December 13 (Hsinhua dispatch of Dec. 15).

At this five-hour meeting, Suharto tried to rally support from his counter-revolutionary allies by picturing the threatening state of affairs he and his regime have brought about.

"The people have almost lost their patience," he warned and, "It would be a catastrophe if the people lost their hope and confidence in the government."

A "catastrophe" for Suharto and a people's revolution — both were in the making.

A Glimpse of How New York is Run

As Xmas neared, a top aide of New York's Mayor John Lindsay, one blue-blood named James Marcus, was arrested by FBI men for taking a bribe to hand out a contract to a small but wealthy and deserving company.

Since this kind of crooked dealing has been standard practice in New York for a hundred years, the only question was: who among the ruling class cliques was attacking whom? Speculation favored the theory that right wingers who ordinarily approve and share the loot were hitting back at their political enemy Lindsay with the help of the national right wing police — the FBI.

At any rate, whatever embarrassment this attack caused the "moderate" elements of the ruling class (who might well tomorrow become right wingers themselves), it did reveal again to the public some of the business which goes on daily in political circles of the ruling class.

Heading S.T. Grand & Co. which was alleged to have handed Marcus \$16,000 (with additional pay-offs to others) for an \$835,000 contract to clean a city water reservoir, was a man little known to the public: Henry Fried.

Who was he?

Henry Fried was a successful businessman who had been doing profitable business with the city.

Helping him run S.T. Grand & Co. were four other Frieds, apparently brothers, two of whom had been convicted of grand larceny in the late twenties and sentenced to two to four years in the penitentiary. One was also later convicted of receiving stolen

property in 1935 and sentenced to another 2 1/2 years.

This, however, did not prevent Governor Averell Harriman from appointing Henry Fried to the commission which supervises and inspects the state prison system in 1955. After all, Fried was a member of the National Democratic Club.

There was a little trouble in 1957 though. Henry Fried was exposed as an owner of Triboro Carting which produced fly ash and got itself a nice piece of fly ash business when the then mayor of New York, Vincent Impellitteri (now a judge) signed a bill making it okay to use fly ash in city concrete. It seemed that there was a little pay-off there too — a councilman was put on the company payroll for four days and given \$30,000 for four day's work.

When this matter was brought out, Henry Fried decided to resign as commissioner of prisons.

But none of this seemed to hamper the career of Mr. Fried. He had friends. Since 1962, Fried's company, S. T. Grand, has been given over a million dollars' worth of "emergency" city contracts — ones that required no bidding.

He was doing well otherwise too; in 1965 he was elected a director of the large Sterling National Bank.

So it perhaps was to be expected that when the Republican administration took over in 1965, business would go on as usual. And so it did.

And it is anticipated that while certain people may be ousted, once the dust has settled business will continue — as usual.

--War Against Black America

Continued from Page 1

And since it followed similar frame-up "bomb plots" in New York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati that aimed at hanging Black militants, the development was ominous.

The five men were imprisoned on charges that could jail them for years. Bail was set at the fantastic sum of \$100,000 each.

In an obvious attempt to further the hysteria which the "plot" had been devised to create, the Hartford Courant of Dec. 28 blared in a top headline: "SIXTH MAN SOUGHT."

To Fred L. Harris, Jr., 30-year-old president of the militant Hill Parents' Assn., it was only the latest chapter in a series of attacks by New Haven's rulers. Mr. Harris had recently served 30 days for "disorderly conduct" because he had taken a leading part in a demonstration at the State Welfare Commissioner's office in the fall of 1966. This October, cops invaded his apartment, arrested him and charged him with "possession of narcotics" and for good measure they also charged him with having a stolen typewriter.

New Haven's rulers once liked to have their domain called a "model city" since it was trying to set a pattern for holding down the Black struggle by handing out various New Deal-type payments.

But now New Haven's bosses were joining the pioneers of another method: fascism.

Chicago: Cops in KKK

While the "plot" in New Haven served as an excuse to jail Black militants, the discovery of the fact that at least six Chicago police belonged to the Ku Klux

Klan, one of them being the top Klan official in the state -- which is itself a plot against all Black people in America -- did not overly excite Chicago officials.

Of the six Chicago police tabbed as KKK members, two resigned, one was "excused from duty" and the others now face possible "departmental discipline."

"We cannot have rule by firearms -- gun law in our streets," said Chicago mayor Richard Daley whose blue-clad gunmen rule the city.

"There are too many people walking around the streets with guns," said the Mayor. He was, however, not referring to Chicago's 10,000 gun-toting cops. He wanted 5,000 more of them. Politicians from both parties jumped to endorse his desires.

Miami

Backed by Miami's mayor and Florida's governor, Miami Police Chief Walter E. Headley, a Bull Connor-type ex-FBI agent, threatened a Bull Connor policy. "We don't mind being accused of police brutality," he said. "You haven't seen anything get."

Miami's cops, he said, would use shotguns and police dogs and would operate under the kind of rules that occupation armies usually employ — a new law disarmingly being employed by an increasing number of states and nicknamed by bourgeois newspapers as the "stop-and-frisk" law.

Strong protests were made by Black organizations. The ACLU attempted to get an injunction against Top Cop Headley.

Noting the variations from city to city, a central agency of the U.S. ruling

class saw a need for more central planning in support of effective local tactics in its war against Black America.

In Washington, a government advisory group called "The Institute for Defense Analyses" which is described as "one of the private 'Think Tanks' engaged in research for the Defense Department." This group said that the National Guard should be ready to take over more completely to do the clubbing and shooting when large rebellions broke out -- to spare local police from becoming the complete focus of the people's hate, and thereby a unifying force.

The "Think Tankers" had developed a marvelous proficiency in devising new technical means of killing people for Wall Street -- napalm, poison spraying of crops, new and intricate bombs that could send greater numbers of sharper and more deadly missiles into a greater number of babies' spines.

With this progress they now turned their magnificent minds to a "thorough investigation" of weapons to use against

the Black struggle -- and the rising white youth movement.

The problem was posed as how to crush unarmed rebellions without resorting to "excessive" use of arms -- since this would inevitably provoke armed rebellions.

Considered as hopeful possibilities were spray guns, a foam gun that would engulf demonstrators, dart guns like those used on wild animals, and paint guns to mark their enemies for later capture. But the Think Tankers concluded that as things stand now the best "non-lethal" weapon was the club smashed over a man or woman's head in the usual police manner.

Since the ruling class had long managed to crush or divert challenges to their permanent exploitation of Black people, they hopefully felt that their hired brains could think up new methods of effective repression to handle new challenges. With clubs, shotguns, spray, police dogs and "bomb plots" the escalation of the undeclared war against Black America was on its way.

'More Than Compassionate. It's Inspiring!'

The Film 'Inside North Vietnam' - See It!

From the camera's first sweep across a field of rifles poised tripod-style, Felix Greene's "Inside North Vietnam" focuses rightly, magnificently, on a nation fighting back.

This is the film's great strength. It could have been merely a compassionate portrait of a country devastated by more bombs than were dropped on Nazi Germany throughout the war. It could have been only an indictment of the barbaric use of pellet-bombs against children, and the destruction of schools, hospitals, peasant huts. As such, it would still have been an important film. But "North Vietnam" is more than compassionate, more than angry. It is inspiring.

The courage and resourcefulness of its people, as witnessed by this film, are Vietnam's secret weapons, "military targets" the U.S. cannot destroy. City after city lies waste, some bombed 40, 50, 120 times. "Except for Hanoi and Haiphong," narrates Greene, "city life has ceased to exist." Yet Vietnamese life continues, evacuated to the countryside. Here as in the cities, the people go about the business of "defense, production, and repair" under the constant threat of death from the skies. One might expect to find, at best,

resignation. Instead, there is determined defiance, and, especially among the young, even exuberance.

At one open-walled school the drum-beat of an air-raid watcher brings the class scurrying to shelter through a multiple-trench network. At the all-clear they return, giggling and chatting, as they take their seats. (The procedure is sometimes repeated up to 10 times in a day.)

A group of young men and women, part of the 100,000-strong repair army, laughingly perform backbreaking labors on a section of bombed railway. They crouch calmly when a raid comes over, and then, while a shaky-voiced Greene reports "that was rather too close for comfort," they return to work — joking and singing.

There is a certain look of defiance in all the faces, those of militia trainees as they lunge and crawl, of anti-aircraft gunners, of the woman crane operator at Haiphong dock, of Hanoi residents peering out of their cement-lined foxholes. They are certainly not thinking (the New York Times notwithstanding) "Why?" On the contrary, they know, as interviews with Pham Van Dong and Vietnamese work-

ers make clear, that the U.S. intends them as a "neocolony ... and an example to intimidate" world liberation struggles. They look to their long history of fighting invaders, and seem confident. Cities may be destroyed, dams and tractors, but "How many bombs would it take," asks Greene, "to kill all the people who still work with their hands?" How indeed, can the U.S. kill a nation that doubles and triples its harvests in fields pitted with bomb craters and raked by CBU's? That repairs roads with tons of rocks carried on bicycles? That keeps standing as "a symbol of national resistance," a bridge bombed over 100 times and under shelling by the 7th Fleet?

A captured American pilot tells in a hospital-bed interview of good treatment by his captors, of being in agreement with the opposition in the

U.S. Senate. He wants to "re-examine our position — why we're here." The aggressor mentality of this newly-hatched "dove" cannot but contrast with all we have seen of heroic Vietnam, as he speaks of being downed while "coming off the target," or says, uneasily, "I don't know too much about the effect" of CBUs.

The resistance of North Vietnam is having its effect on the aggressor that has "never lost a war." The picture "North Vietnam," brings that resistance home effectively and beautifully. And for those already committed to the struggle of Vietnam (who should by all means urge, bring, or drag their uncommitted acquaintances to the Carnegie Cinema) this film will raise (and we think, answer) a very important question: How can the Vietnamese so determinedly resist, survive, and work to build the future? Because theirs is a disciplined and guided collective effort for a socialist future.

— F. Reed



As North Vietnamese farm workers toil in the fields, their rifles are stacked ready for action. Many a U.S. plane has been downed by fire from rifles such as these.



THE SPARKS ARE FLYING

The sparks from the struggle of Fort Sill's anti-war GIs have crossed the Atlantic (as reported in WW last week). They have also crossed the Pacific as we are going to report here.

With both amusement and pride we report that the sparks were in the form of one of our "Through the Magnifying Glass" columns.

After we returned from attending and reporting Pvt. Andy Stapp's court-martial at Fort Sill where he was defying the brass and organizing GIs against the war, we had time to reflect on the whole remarkable episode. Seven youths from the Committee for GI Rights and Youth Against War & Fascism had come from New York to back Andy Stapp in the courtroom with chants of protest that shook the base, and to support the organized group of anti-war GIs.

We had a chance to meet these remarkable young soldiers who reminded us of our old comrades in World War II in some ways but who in other ways were a new breed of freedom fighter that nobody had ever seen before in this country.

We described what we had seen and we told of our reflections on the events in a column after returning to New York in the June 24 edition of Workers World.

We told what Fort Sill looked like to a World War II vet and how we vets of World War II had been lied to and stabbed in the back; we reported with admiration how these young GIs had already learned that they were intended for use as tools of the military and big business brass — and that they were organizing to oppose this thing from inside the army itself.

We said that these men were the best of their generation and that in spite of pressure by the brass, the fire these anti-war GIs had started could not be put out.

We told about a walk down through the sordid army town streets to buy chicken for a gang of GIs and youth after the court martial was over and they were gathered in an off-base refuge, an apartment over a honky-tonk.

That was the story we told.

Somebody someplace who read it had a great idea. They read it for one of the tapes that are being sent to North Vietnam for broadcast to American troops. It was played over Radio Hanoi.

How many American soldiers heard it we don't know of course but enough so that some gung ho officer from the Fort Sill area heard it. He wrote a letter about it home. A TV station in Oklahoma heard about the program. It had been monitored and taped by the military services. The TV station asked for and got a copy of the tape.

The Oklahoma TV bosses with their rigid right-wing brains must have reasoned something like this: "Anything Communist is bad and we hate it and we have with our propaganda made everybody else hate it. This is Communist propaganda. Everybody will hate it. If thousands of people get to hear it, it will give them something special to hate and that will make them hate Communists even more, so we will play it on our TV news program as a service to all us Communist haters."

They read the column on the air. They read the whole thing, we are told. For four or five minutes or so the words praising the anti-war GIs blossomed out over the flatlands of Oklahoma. They read it twice, on the seven o'clock news and at 11, so that nobody, including thousands of Fort Sill GI TV-viewers, would miss their lesson in Communist propaganda.

We hope they didn't.

We don't know whether these Oklahoma anti-Communists still think they promoted their cause or not. But we don't think so. The publicity the anti-war GIs received — even bad publicity — swelled their ranks of sympathizers. And that this was the result is indicated by the frantic actions of Fort Sill brass. They began a hectic questioning of GIs they thought were involved. Who did this? Who wrote this? Who snapped that photo? Who got the chicken?

The brass grilled GI after GI trying to piece together all this important and subversive stuff — like who got the chicken.

We don't know whether they ever found out who snapped the picture, or who wrote the article, or who got the chicken.

And we ain't gonna tell.

But it's no secret that these courageous GIs keep bringing home the bacon. They continue their struggle to organize against the war from within the army — and the sparks from their struggle have lighted fires of resistance to the war among soldiers in camps in the U.S., in Europe, and we're waiting to hear more of developments in that cauldron of revolution — Vietnam.

LBJ and Medal Day at Camranh Bay

At Camranh Bay two days before Xmas, at a gathering of brass that boded no good for GIs, Vietnamese, or the human race as a whole, L.B. Johnson pinned numerous medals on generals and admirals and top-flight ruling class civilians.

Flying from Australia, Johnson landed at the U.S. base in Vietnam on December 23 to meet with all the high ranking military and naval officers in the area.

Said the December 24 New York Times: "Almost every ranking American in the country including both of General Westmoreland's deputies, the senior commander in each of the corps tactical zones and the naval and air commanders was flown to Camranh for the morning."

While the majority of GIs stayed in the field and a few dozen more were being killed in a war they hadn't asked for and had no reason to fight, the brass got their medals and talked over such things as when and where they would send more GIs to die. Johnson gave Westmoreland another "Distinguished Service" medal. He also stuck medals of the same kind on four other generals and two admirals. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker and a couple of other civilians got "Presidential Medals of Freedom."

A few delegations of GIs were also rounded up as an audience to cheer the great ones giving each other medals. It was reported that an enlisted man was also given a medal.

The claim is, of course, that the war is for "freedom" for the Vietnamese but only two Vietnamese were allowed on the base: Vice President Ky and a Vietnamese general.

Along with the medal ritual, more serious things were happening behind the scenes. With "pacification" of the country a bust and the "military progress" reported daily by the U.S. press lacking all reality, medal-giving was not going to be enough.

No report was given of the plans discussed with this array of brass, but the magnitude of the gathering was ominous.

Listening with the inner ear, you could hear a further preparation for an enlargement of the war.

Viet Packages

In the emotionally charged before-Xmas atmosphere, on December 23, Averell Harriman mournfully complained on TV that 231 packages sent to U.S. pilots held prisoner by North Vietnam had been returned and that some had been opened.

A December 24 dispatch from the Agence France Presse appeared on page 23 of one edition of the New York Times. It was not on TV and few people saw the small newspaper item but it revealed a different story. North Vietnam stated that they had not opened any packages, nor sent any back because they had not received any.